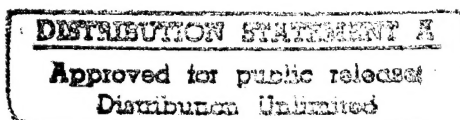


CURRENT LITERATURE ON DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

**An annotated bibliography submitted to
The U.S. Army Drug and Alcohol Operations Agency**



April 1993

19951212 054

Prepared by: Federal Research Division
Library of Congress
Washington, DC 20540

Project Manager: Andrea Savada

Analysts: Serge Demidenko
Eric Solsten

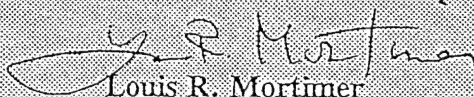
REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
<p>Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.</p>				
1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave Blank)		2. REPORT DATE APRIL 1993		3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Current Literature on Drug and Alcohol Abuse: An Annotated Bibliography				5. FUNDING NUMBERS
6. AUTHOR(S) Serge Demidenko Eric Solsten				
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Federal Research Division Library of Congress Washington, DC 20540-5220				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U.S. Army Drug and Alcohol Operations Agency 4501 Ford Avenue, Suite 320 Alexandria, VA 22302-1460				10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Prepared under an Interagency Agreement				
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.				12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) This series of bibliographic databases provides 618 entries consisting of worldwide coverage of research and statistics on drug and alcohol abuse from English- and foreign-language literature published between 1989 and 1993. Full bibliographic citations, analytical abstracts, and keywords are provided.				
14. SUBJECT TERMS Drug abuse Substance abuse Alcohol abuse Narcotics				15. NUMBER OF PAGES
				16. PRICE CODE
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT UNCLASSIFIED	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE UNCLASSIFIED	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT UNCLASSIFIED	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT SAR	

Dear Reader:

This product was prepared by the staff of the *Federal Research Division* of the *Library of Congress* under an interagency agreement with the sponsoring United States Government agency.

The Federal Research Division is the Library of Congress's primary fee-for-service research unit. At the request of Executive and Judicial branch agencies of the United States Government and on a cost-recovery basis, the Division prepares studies and reports, chronologies, bibliographies, foreign-language abstracts, and other tailored products in hard-copy and electronic media. The subjects researched include the broad spectrum of social sciences, physical sciences, and the humanities.

For additional information on obtaining the research and analytical services of the Federal Research Division, please call 202/707-9905, fax 202/707-9920, via Internet frd@mail.loc.gov, or write to *Marketing Coordinator, Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-5220*.



Louis R. Mortimer

Chief

Federal Research Division

Library of Congress

Washington, DC 20540-5220

PREFACE

This annotated bibliography, updated monthly, provides worldwide coverage of research and statistics on drug and alcohol abuse. English- and foreign-language literature, primarily books and journals published since January 1991 is screened. Research focuses on topics such as usage patterns, new theories on patterns of abuse, signs and symptoms of addiction, legal penalties, genetics and heredity, prevention strategies and techniques, and codependency. The entries are arranged alphabetically by author. Each entry contains keywords.

Accession For	
NTIS CRA&I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DTIC TAB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unannounced	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justification _____	
By _____	
Distribution /	
Availability Codes	
Dist	Avail and/or Special
A-1	

"A Smokeless Puff." Asiaweek, (Hong Kong), March 31, 1993, 92.

One of the most difficult tasks many people will ever face is quitting smoking. For some, going "cold turkey" works best. For others it can be a dismal failure. A new study says a nicotine inhaler developed in Sweden can triple the success rate for people who want to quit smoking. The inhalor consists of a plastic tube containing a perforated bag holding 10 mg of nicotine. Of the 268 people who underwent the experiment some used nicotine inhalors while others used similar devices without the drug. The researchers reported that people using the nicotine inhalor had three times the success rate in staying smoke-free for one year as compared to those using the non-nicotine gadgets.

Keyword(s): smoking; treatment; Sweden

Adlaf, Edward M., Reginald G. Smart, and Gordon W. Walsh.
"Substance Use and Work Disabilities Among a General Population." American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, (New York), vol. 18, no. 4, 1992, 371-87. [Call Number: HV5800.A43]

The authors found a significant association between substance abuse and use and disability. For alcohol, it was found that those with moderate limitations reported the greatest number of problems, holding constant age, gender, income, and frequency of drinking. For the use of sleeping pills and especially tranquilizers, the authors found a strong positive relationship to limitation status. A number of significant interactions involving tranquilizer use showed that two groups, females with total limitations and those aged over 40 with sensory disabilities, reported exceptionally high rates of tranquilizer use.

Keyword(s): substance abuse; work disabilities; methodology

Baumbacher, Gordon, and Mary Susan Hansen. "Abuse of Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors." American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, (New York), vol. 18, no. 4, 1992, 399-406. [Call Number: HV5800.A43]

Monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOI), like other antidepressants, generally are considered free of risk for abuse. There is, however, some evidence that MAOIs possess dependence and abuse potential for some patients. Review of available literature and recommendations for treatment are discussed.

Keyword(s): substances of abuse; antidepressants; treatment

Berenson, Abbey B., Virginia V. San Miguel, and Gregg S. Wilkinson. "Violence and Its Relationship to Substance Use in Adolescent Pregnancy." Journal of Adolescent Health, (New York), vol. 13, no. 6, 1992, 470-74. [Call Number: RJ550.J67]

This study examines the relationship between prior and ongoing physical and sexual violence and the use of tobacco, alcohol, or drugs by young pregnant adolescents attending a multi-ethnic prenatal clinic. Substance use was reported seven times more often in those with a history of combined physical and sexual assault, five times more frequently by those who had been sexually assaulted, and three times more often in those who had been physically assaulted than adolescents without a history of assault. Among Hispanics, an association was observed between physical assault and tobacco use. Sexual and combined physical and sexual assault were strongly associated with use of alcohol among African-Americans. All categories of violence were associated with drug use among all ethnic groups.

Keyword(s): violence; substance use; adolescents; pregnancy; Hispanics; African-Americans

Carretta, Raffaella. "Come vedono la droga [How they view drugs]" Epoca, (Milan) No. 2213, March 9, 1993, 17. [Call Number: AP37.E25]

Part of a long article about young Italians between the ages of 15 and 18 dealt with their attitude toward drugs. One in five said they were willing to smoke marijuana, and one in thirty were willing to try heroin. A readiness to try drugs was not necessarily connected with poverty in

Italy because most of those willing to experiment with drugs were males from upper-middle class families in large northern cities. Half of the young people surveyed knew someone who used drugs, 39 percent had seen someone consume drugs recently, and 15 percent had been offered drugs. In all, some 2.5 million young Italians did not find the so-called "drug culture" something remote from their experience.

Keyword(s): Italy; youth and drugs

Chapman, Charlotte. "Diagnosing Dissociative Disorders in Alcohol and Drug Dependent Clients." Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, (Binghamton, NY), vol. 9, no. 1, 1992, 67-75. [Call Number: none]

A common defense mechanism used by both children and adults in response to traumatic incidents or abuse is dissociation. This article examines available research which correlates alcoholism/drug addiction and childhood abuse, and which correlates childhood abuse with dissociative reactions suggests that alcoholism and drug abuse counselors are working with a number of clients who may have a dissociative disorder. Additional information and treatment techniques are provided.

Keyword(s): alcohol; substances of abuse; methodology

Cox, Janie M., Lawrence J. D'Angelo, and Tomas J. Silber. "Substance Abuse and Syphilis in Urban Adolescents: A New Risk Factor for an Old Disease." Journal of Adolescent Health, (New York), vol. 13, no. 6, 1992, 483-86. [Call Number: RJ550.J67]

After a steady period of decline, the incidence of syphilis began to increase in 1958, and has continued a somewhat cyclical rise. In 1989, rates of primary and secondary syphilis reached their highest levels in 40 years. The incidence among African-Americans, Hispanics, and women has increased while that in white males has decreased. Results show that patients with syphilis were more likely to have a history of substance abuse. Previous studies have identified cocaine use as a risk factor for

syphilis, and prostitution has also recently been recognized as an important factor in syphilis outbreaks.

Keyword(s): substance abuse; syphilis; adolescents

"Depots fuer die Giftler [Depots for addicts]." Der Spiegel, (Hamburg) Vol. 47, No. 12, March 22, 1993, 184. [Call Number: AP30.S55]

Addicts in Vienna who buy heroin now pay one-third as much as they did two years ago. The reason for this fall in prices is the large amounts of heroin and other illegal drugs now available. The purity of the drugs has increased with the result that the number of deaths from drug overdoses has increased even more than the price of heroin has fallen. Vienna had 62 such deaths in 1991, 94 in 1992, and 23 in the first two months of 1993. The youngest of these victims was only 15 years old; young addicts consume hard drugs from the start rather than beginning with marijuana and similar substances. Despite the horrendous increase in drug use, there is no talk of relaxing drug laws. Officials see the collapse of the former Soviet Union and the opening of eastern borders as the main reason for the influx of cheap and pure drugs. One top Austrian official feared that the gigantic poppyfields in Russia would soon be supplying Austrian addicts with heroin.

Keyword(s): Austria; sources of illegal drugs

Etchegoin, Marie-France, and Jauvert, Vincent. "Donner de la drogue aux drogues? [Give drugs to addicts?]" Le Nouvel Observateur, (Paris) No. 1464, November 26, 1992, 30, 32. [Call Number: AP20.N74]

The article is an interview with two French specialists on substance abuse. Francis Curtet opposes the liberalization of France's drug law. Leon Schwartzberg, on the other hand, was "resigned" from the government in 1988 for proposing a relaxing of the laws. Schwartzberg criticized the government's decision to allow the free sales of needles only in 1987, when it was known in 1984 that 80 percent of person with AIDS were drug addicts. He recommends that addicts be given methadone to allow them

to more quickly become members of society. Curtet is opposed to this program because it can make addicts comfortable with their addiction; only when they have reached the bottom, will they desire to escape their habit. Curtet suggests that addicts can buy a cough sirup, Neocodion, which can satisfy them to some degree when they have no drugs. He regrets that the French government now appears ready to develop a methadone program for addicts.

Keyword(s): France; drug treatment proposals; methadone

Grimm, Fred. "Rausch: so bedrohen sich die Deutschen [Intoxicants: how Germans get a buzz on]" Der Stern, (Hamburg) No. 25, June 11, 1992, 46, 48, 50, 52, 56. [Call Number: AP30.S675]

About three million Germans are alcoholics, one million of whom still have their driving licenses. In 1990 about 1,400 persons died from car accidents in which alcohol played a role. Each year about 40,000 Germans die from the consumption of alcohol. Alcohol is also used heavily by persons who jobs are highly stressful. For this reason, medical experts calculate after reviewing confidential sources, that about one-fifth of the members of Germany's parliament are to some degree dependent on alcohol. Alcohol is only Germany's most commonly used drug, other intoxicants also do harm and cause deaths. Despite these facts, however, only about 12 percent of Germans would ban all intoxicants and most Germans view alcohol in a positive light. Eight-seven percent believe that alcohol makes one more sociable, and 73 percent hold that it makes people more witty and imaginative. The author depicts the use of alcohol and drugs as widespread in Germany. He notes, however, that proposals to make the use of the so-called soft drugs legal generally provoke outrage. This sharp response stems, he thinks, from the fear that many people have that they too could become alcoholics or drug addicts.

Keyword(s): Germany; alcohol

Hernandez, Jeanne T. "Substance Abuse Among Sexually Abused Adolescents and Their Families." Journal of Adolescent

Health, (New York), vol. 13, no. 8, 1992, 658-62. [Call Number: RJ550.J67]

This study examines histories of incest, extrafamilial sexual abuse, and substance use among a large sample of high school adolescents and their families in order to address three issues: how sexual abuse relates to substance use among adolescents; whether histories of incest and extrafamilial sexual abuse correlate differently with adolescent substance use; and, how parental substance abuse correlates with adolescent substance use and sexual abuse. Results show that adolescents who had been sexually abused were more likely to report substance abuse for themselves as well as for members of their immediate families. They were also more likely to report that they used substances because of family problems, school problems, and because they were sad, lonely, or angry. Adolescents reporting a parent with an alcohol or a drug problem were more likely to use cigarettes, marijuana, alcohol, or "speed".

Keyword(s): substance abuse; adolescents; prevention

Hurlbut, Stephanie C., and Kenneth J. Sher. "Assessing Alcohol Problems in College Students." Journal of American College Health, (Washington, D.C.), vol. 41, no. 2, 1992, 49-58. [Call Number: none]

Assessing alcohol abuse is especially difficult in college students because most of the traditional assessment instruments were developed for use on adult male alcoholics and have never been tested on college students. The authors thus developed the Young Adult Alcohol Problems Screening Test (YAAPST) to assess negative consequences of alcohol use among college students. In addition to asking about such traditional problems as experiencing blackouts and driving while intoxicated, the YAAPST included specific items relating to college experiences (getting into sexual situations that were later regretted, missing classes, and receiving lower grades than usual). The YAAPST was designed to assess drinking consequences over two different time frames, lifetime and past year, and also to indicate the frequency of occurrence during the past year. Results indicated that the YAAPST is a unidimensional scale with good

psychometric properties. Results show that YAAPST is a promising screening instrument for alcohol problem in college students.

Keyword(s): college students; methodology; alcohol

Jemmott III, John B., and Loretta Sweet Jemmott. "Alcohol and Drug Use During Sexual Activity. Predicting the HIV-Risk-Related Behaviors of Inner-City Black Male Adolescents." Journal of Adolescent Research, (Newbury Park, CA), vol. 8, no. 1, 1993, 41-57. [Call Number: none]

Several studies have found that the use of alcohol or drugs during sexual activity is associated with risky sexual activity. In the present study, the relation of alcohol and drug use during sexual activity to HIV-risk associated behavior was examined. The subjects were inner-city African-Americans male adolescents. Adolescents who reported a greater number of days in which they had sex while "high" reported more unprotected sex, a greater number of sexual partners, a greater number of risky coital partners, and more frequent and dangerous sexual positions than those who reported fewer days on which they had sex while high. The results support the view that alcohol and drug use during sexual activity may affect the nature of the sexual behavior in which African-Americans male adolescents engage, although it may not affect whether they use condoms.

Keyword(s): inner-city; African-Americans; substances of abuse

Kerr, Allen S., and E. Wayne Hill. "An Exploratory Study Comparing ACoAs to Non-ACoAs on Current Family Relationships." Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, (Binghamton, NY), vol. 9, no. 1, 1992, 23-38. [Call Number: none]

This study compares Adult Children of Alcoholics (ACoAs) with Non-ACoAs on current family relationships. Participants completed the CAST Alcohol Screening Test, the Locke-Wallace Marital Adjustment Test, and a demographic questionnaire. Results indicated significant differences between the two groups on comparative divorce

rates, marital adjustment, and perception of the quality of the relationships with their spouses and their own children. Children of alcoholic families were also much more likely to marry someone from an alcoholic family than the non Adult Children of Alcoholics.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; methodology; treatment

Lohr, Mary Jane, Mary Rogers Gillmore, Lewayne D. Gilchrist, and Sandra S. Butler. "Factors Related to Substance Use by Pregnant, School-Age Adolescents." Journal of Adolescent Health, (New York), vol. 13, no. 6, 1992, 475-82. [Call Number: RJ550.J67]

This study provides information on substance use among pregnant, school-age adolescents, and examines factors associated with substance use during pregnancy. The results indicate that although the rate of pregnant adolescents had a high rate of pre-pregnancy substance use, a significant drop in use occurred during pregnancy. It appears that the pregnant young women who continued to use substances during pregnancy were doing so for social reasons. Peer substance use was more predictive of the respondent's use than familial substance use.

Keyword(s): substance use; adolescents; pregnancy

McKay, James R., Richard Longabaugh, Martha C. Beattie, and Stephen A. Maisto. "The Relationship of Pretreatment Family Functioning to Drinking Behavior During Follow-Up by Alcoholic Patients." American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, (New York), vol. 18, no. 4, 1992, 445-60. [Call Number: HV5800.A43]

This study examines whether alcoholics' perceptions of the pretreatment functioning of their families are predictive of drinking outcomes following treatment. Alcoholics rated the functioning of their family or household and completed a self-report measure of level of autonomy before entering treatment. The hypothesis of the study was that higher levels of pretreatment family dysfunction would predict poorer drinking outcomes, particularly for low assertion of autonomy patients. These individuals reported greater

dependency and attachment, and therefore might be more affected by the state of important relationships.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; drinking behavior; family

McMahon, Robert C., Kamiar Kouzekanani, Laura A. DeMarco, Sara J. Kusel, and Robert S. Davidson. "Cognitive Motivations for Drinking Among Alcoholics: Factor Structure and Correlates." American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, (New York), vol. 18, no. 4, 1992, 477-87. [Call Number: HV5800.A43]

The authors wanted to identify factors reflecting reasons for drinking and expectancies regarding the effects of drinking among inpatient alcoholics and to examine the relationship between these cognitive "motivations" for drinking and both patterns of alcohol consumption and various personal and social consequences of consumption. The factors which emerged relate to negative mood reduction, positive mood enhancement, and social functioning. Although the factors identified in this investigation were not associated with quantity of alcohol consumed, small to moderate associations were found between scores on three of four factors and a variety of adverse physical and occupational consequences of alcohol abuse.

Keyword(s): alcoholics; cognitive motivations; consumption

Rivara, Frederick P., James G. Gurney, Richard K. Ries, Debra A. Seguin, Michael K. Copass, and Gregory J. Jurkovich. "A Descriptive Study of Trauma, Alcohol, and Alcoholism in Young Adults." Journal of Adolescent Health, (New York), vol. 13, no. 8, 1992, 663-67. [Call Number: RJ550.J67]

Using the Short Michigan Alcohol Screening Test (SMAST), a number of young adults were studied to determine if they had been drinking prior to their injury event. Of the 319 subjects, 131 (41%) tested positive for alcohol, approximately 22% had blood alcohol concentrations of 100 mg/dL or more, 49% attained scores suggesting potential or probable alcoholism, and 20% had already sought some type of treatment, despite their young age.

Keyword(s): adolescents; alcohol; trauma

Sayre, Lori, Thomas A. Cornille, Glenn Rohrer, and Mary W. Hicks. "Family Outreach Residential Addiction Treatment: Changes in Addicts' Beliefs About Social Support." Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, (Binghamton, NY), vol. 9, no. 1, 1992, 51-66. [Call Number: none]

Recovering persons are more likely to manage the struggles associated with gaining and maintaining sobriety when people around them are supportive of their goal. This paper describes some preliminary findings about direct and indirect effects of a family education model on recovering addicts. Based on the results in this study, it appears important to increase awareness of the unintended consequences of efforts to involve families in residential programs. Suggestions about directions of further research are also presented.

Keyword(s): families; addiction; treatment; social support

Schifres, Alain. "La France a megots tires [France with cigarettes drawn]" L'express, (Paris) No. 2156, November 6, 1992, 33, 34, 43. [Call Number: AP20.E926]

A new French law went into effect in November 1992 that forbids smoking in public places. The law is specific about its prohibitions. At schools and universities smoking is no longer permitted even in open courtyards. Educational institutions may set aside some rooms for smokers, however. Smoking in a company is permitted in a private personal office, even if a nonsmoker objects, but in open areas smoking is prohibited except in special ventilated areas set off for smoking; firms are not obliged to provide areas of this kind. Smoking is not permitted in stores, but owners of restaurants and bars may set up smoking areas in their businesses if they desire. No smoking is permitted in subways or buses, but trains will have cars where smoking is permitted. Businesses are adapting to the law, but differences can be seen. American-owned firms, such as IBM and Dupont, are rigorous in forbidding smoking. Japanese-owned firms, such as Dunlap, are more flexible because the Japanese themselves smoke heavily.

Keyword(s): France; smoking laws

Weisner, Constance. "A Comparison of Alcohol and Drug Treatment Clients: Are They From the Same Population?" American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, (New York), vol. 18, no. 4, 1992, 429-44. [Call Number: HV5800.A43]

This paper compares clients in alcohol treatment agencies with those in drug treatment agencies. In the United States the traditional separation of the two systems is in question, as there is a belief that most clients of both systems have dual alcohol and drug problems. This study found that while large numbers of clients reported use of both alcohol and other drugs, important differences were found between the two treatment systems. Alcohol treatment clients reported significantly higher alcohol consumption rates and lower drug use than did drug treatment clients. However, a higher proportion of alcohol treatment clients reported consuming alcohol with other drugs and attributing problems to both alcohol and drugs than did drug treatment clients.

Keyword(s): substances of abuse; treatment; consumption rates

Werner, Mark J., and John W. Greene. "Problem Drinking Among College Freshmen." Journal of Adolescent Health, (New York), vol. 13, no. 6, 1992, 487-92. [Call Number: RJ550.J677]

Alcohol consumption by college students has steadily risen during the last 20 years to a daily use near 7 percent. Approximately 25-50% of college students can be classified as heavy drinkers; such drinking is more common among males, whites, freshmen, and sophomores. The influence of peers, the accessibility of alcohol, and pressure to be accepted by a group affect behavior and alcohol consumption by college students. Members of fraternal organizations are more likely to drink and to incur alcohol-related problems. Students who are frequent drinkers appear disproportionately among those planning to join fraternities and sororities. The Greek system should be a focus of prevention programming.

Keyword(s): alcohol; college students; prevention

Wood, Mark D., Craig T. Nagoshi, and David A. Dennis. "Alcohol Norms and Expectations as Predictors of Alcohol Use and Problems in a College Student Sample." American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, (New York), vol. 18, no. 4, 1992, 461-76. [Call Number: HV5800.A43]

Expectations of alcohol effects, behaviors of significant others, and reasons for drinking and not drinking alcohol were all significant independent predictors of alcohol use and problems with alcohol use. Expectations (times) desirability of effects formulations and norms (times) desire to comply with norms formulations did not improve the predictive power of the expectations and norms scales.

Keyword(s): alcohol; college; methodology